

GIL', Gennadkiy Kivovich; MATSNEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; NIKIFOROV,
~~Ivan Aleksandrovich~~; YURASOVSKIY, Georgiy Aleksandrovich;
NAUMOV, V.A., otv.red.; KAZ'MINA, R.A., red.; TRISHINA,
L.A., tekhn. red.

[Main postal line of the U.S.S.R.] Magistral'naia pochtovaia
sviaz' SSSR. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Postal service)

NIKIFOROV, I.

The bank and supervision over planning and estimating work. Fin.
SSSR 17 no.2:80-82 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Construction industry--Finance)

NIKIFOROV, I. A.

Increased efficiency for housing and communal construction. Fin.
SSSR 19 no.5:69-73 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Odesskim oblkombankom.
(Odessa Province—Construction industry—Finance)

NIKIFOROV, Ivan Alekseyevich; SUPRUNENKO, I., otv. red.; POGODIN, Yu.,
red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting in a contractual building organization]
Khoziaistvennyi raschet v podriadnoi stroitel'noi organiza-
tsii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Construction industry--Finance)

NIKIFOROV, I.I.

Plea for improvement of training and utilization of specialists with
middle and higher education in the field of physical culture. Teor.
prakt. fiz. kult., Moskva, 18 no.8:568-574 1955. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Komiteta po fizicheskoy kul'ture i
sportu pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING,
train. of instructors in Russia)

NIKIFOROV, I. I. "E.

Ogranizatsiya fizicheskoy kultury v SSSR. Pod
obshchey red. I. I. Nikiforova i V.S. Pol'sanskogo.
Moskva, "Fizkul'tura i Sport", 1961.
263 p. Diagrams., tables.

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, I.L. (Baku) SOV-26-58-3-26/51

TITLE: Monoecious Azerbaijani Wild Hemp (Odnodomnaya Azerbaydzhanskaya sornaya konoplyya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 98-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A thorough study of the uncultivated plants in the USSR is considered to be very important. Stress is to be placed on those plants which belong to the group of plants suitable for technical utilization. Among them, the Azerbaijani wild hemp deserves special attention. Between 1930 and 1937, monoecious forms of the wild hemp were studied by V. Mariskin and V.I. Deshevaya, who carried out successful cross fertilization of the domestic monoecious wild hemp with the monoecious Indian wild hemp, and by K.V. Malyushko and Academician N.N. Grishko, who established the types of the sex polymorphism of the hemp. In 1943 the Institut lubyanykh kultur (Institute of Bast Cultures) attempted to discover new types of monoecious hemp. Central-Russian and South-Russian types that ripen at the same time were used. Selection was done by A.I. Arinshteyn, E.S. Gurzhii and V.A. Nevinnykh. Their method was also successfully applied by the Institut rasteniyevodstva (Institute of Plant Cultivation) in Bernburg, East

Card 1/2

Monoecious Azerbaiydzhan Wild Hemp

SOV-26-58-3-26/51

Germany in 1954. New monoecious wild hemp plants were discovered in Kusary (Azerbaiydzhan) in 1953. According to data found by Professors S.I. Plotnikov and P.I. Lisitsin, and by D.I. Vvedenskiy, threads of the Kusary and Kutina types have a tensile strength of 100 to 120 kg, as compared with the best sorts of other domestic regions, whose strength is only 45 to 60 kg.

There are 2 photos and 4 Soviet references.

1. Hemp--Growth 2. Hemp--Development 3. Hemp--Applications

Card 2/2

NIKIFOROV, I. L. Cand Chem-Sci Bio Sci -- (diss)"Species Composition
of the Widespread Forms of Wild Weedy Hemp in the Azerbaijan
SSR, Their Botanico-Biological Characteristics, Technical Quality,
ECONOMIC Importance and Cultivation Agrotechnics," Baku, 1960, 31 pp,
200 copies (Azerbaijan State Univ S. M. Kirov) (KL, 49/60, 126)

NIKIFOROV, I.L.

Species and forms of wild hemp occurring as weeds in Azerbaijan and
their technological value. Uch. zap. AGU. Biol. ser. no.1:65-72
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

(AZERBAIJAN—HEMP)

IS-57-3-116.2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 260 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Brichkin, A. V., Llike, V. K., Nikiiforov, I. M.

TITLE: Removal of blocks and Isolation of Mined Areas in
Mining Slightly Inclined Deposits of Great Thickness
and Extent (K voprosu vyyemki tselikov i pogashcheniya
pustot pri razrabotke pologopadayushchikh zalezey
bol'shoy moshchnosti i protyazhennosti)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Kazakhsk. gorno-metallurg. in-t, 1956,
Nr 14, pp 295-324

ABSTRACT: Losses of ore in the form of unmined blocks, lying
between chambers and between levels in mining of thick
ore deposits by a chamber-column system, amount to 10
to 25 percent. Problems of the methods for removal of
these blocks are considered, using the Mirgalimsay
mine. The authors present a survey of the present

Card 1/4

15-57-3-1127
Removal of Blocks and Isolation of Mined Areas (Cont.)

methods of determining the sizes of chambers and of the blocks between the chambers and between the levels. The following possible methods of removal of blocks between chambers are set forth from field work in the indicated mine: 1) A winze 4 sq m in cross section is cut in the rock below the level, along the axis of the mined-out chambers. Cross cuts 3.5 sq m in cross section are excavated at each block. These run at an angle to the winze. Funnels, the upper cross section of which is somewhat greater than the base of the given block, are made in the cross cut under each block. Simultaneously with the blasting which produces the funnels, rock is blasted at the base of the block. The block is collapsed under pressure of the overlying rock and its own weight, and also as a result of the blasting operations; the ore falls into the funnel, from which it is removed to the working level by means of a scraper. Here it is loaded onto cars. An inadequacy of this method is the partial impoverishment of the ore during its passage through the funnels. 2) A second method is to run a 4 sq m winze in the rock below the level, parallel Card 2/4

15-57-3-112.2

Removal of Blocks and Isolation of Mined Areas (Cont.)

to the roof of the chamber, along the axis of the blocks between the chambers. Horizontal cross cuts 2 m long and with a section of 3.6 sq m are excavated from the winze to each block; funnels are produced from the cross cuts near the block. The block is broken up by blasting of charges in the blast holes or deep holes bored in mining operations. The location of the blast holes is calculated so as to cause the ore to collapse into the funnels. 3) A third method differs from the foregoing, in that the funnels are located between the blocks. Methods of removal of the blocks by blasting, with collapse of the rock on the hauling drift, as well as possible variations of working the blocks between the levels by breaking down the ore with deep bore holes or blast holes, are also described. Since the area and the volume of the mined deposit are greatly increased by removal of the blocks, the problem of the methods for isolating the mined area from the working sectors is considered. The authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) partial removal of the blocks is safest in field operations, that is, operations Card 3/4

15-57-6-11302

Removal of Blocks and Isolation of Mined Areas (Cont.)

conducted along the rock body, or where directional blasting of the ore is possible; 2) removal of the blocks after erection of artificial supports (rock walls, stone or concrete columns, etc.) is possible where the deposit is more than 6 m thick and the ore is valuable; 3) removal of the blocks between the chambers with use of temporary supports and with artificial collapsing of the roof is possible in weak rock where the deposit is up to 3 m to 4 m thick.

Card 4/4

A. G. Teplitskiy

BRICHKIN, A.V., NIKIFOROV, I.M.

Determining the commercial minimum of metal content in mining
thin lodes. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 5:55-71 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Ores--Sampling and estimation)

BRICHKIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; NIKIFOROV, Ivan Mikhaylovich;
SKALKIN, B.P., dots., retsenzent; SLASTUNOV, V.G., gornyy
inzh., retsenzent; KUZNETSOV, I.P., dots., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; YARTSEV, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; KULIKOV, V.P., assistant, retsenzent; SINITSIN,
I.A., assistant, retsenzent; USOV, V.I., assistant, retsen-
zent; BUBOK, K.G., otv. red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va;
SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in mines] Tekhnika bezopasnosti na rudnikakh.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnik. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961.
(MIRA 15:2)
440 p.

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for
Skalkin, Slastunov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy tekhniki
bezopasnosti i rudnichnoy ventilyatsii Sverdlovskogo gornogo
instituta im. V.V. Vakhrusheva (for Kuznetsov). 3. Kafedra tek-
niki bezopasnosti i rudnichnoy ventilyatsii Sverdlovskogo gor-
nogo instituta im. V.V. Vakhrusheva (for Yartsev, Kulikov,
Sinitsin, Usov).

(Mining engineering—Safety measures)

S/123/59/000/011/142, -5
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 1, p. 1
38186

AUTHORS: Gurevich, Ye. S., Nikiforov, I. N.

TITLE: The Latest Achievements in the Field of Ship's Paints

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vses. nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniye po korrasii i zashchiti-
metallov, No. 5, Moscow, Profizdat, 1958, pp. 25-27

TEXT: For the protection of ship's hulls from corrosion and overgrowing, the Leningrad Branch of the GIPI has suggested the following coating system which ensures a fast drying, high mechanical properties and long life (as to anti-overgrowing properties up to 2 years): Parkerizing polyvinyl butyral primer, anti-corrosion paint on the base of a partially saponified vinyl-chloride copolymer with vinyl acetate, anti-overgrow paints of the contact type on the base of a vinylchloride copolymer with vinyl acetate and a high cuprous oxide content of up to 70 - 80% reckoning on the basis of the dry film. Based on three years of laboratory and field tests, it was found that the following pair ✓

S/123/59/004/010/148/149
A004/A001

The Latest Achievements in the Field of Ship's Paints

are the most resistant for the bilge of the engine room, ballast and fuel tanks with an outboard-water replacing system: coating paints on the base of a vinyl chloride copolymer with vinylidene chloride - BX-40 (SVKh-40); aluminum paint on the base of phenol resins; protective primers and paints (triple coat system) with a high zinc powder content on the base of chlorinated rubber with bakelite lacquer; paint/coating of the XC-78 (KnS-78) type with triisocyanate-diisocyanate; coatings on the base of nitrile rubber. Asbovynil[®] coatings are recommended to be used for hardly accessible places of newly-built items (fuel compartments, diesel gear cases).

K L M

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

157140
S/081/62/000/004/082/087
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Nikiforov, I. N., Kovalenko, V. M.

TITLE: New polyurethane paint and varnish coatings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 602, abstract
4P316 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4,
1961, 13 - 15)

TEXT: An enamel stable for 24 hr, drying on air, and giving a coating
stable for 2.5 years to 3% NaCl, distilled water, solar oil, and whale oil
was obtained on the basis of a combination of partially saponified copol-
ymer of vinyl chloride with 15% vinyl acetate (A-15-O(A-15-O)) with 200%
of the equivalent amount of $\text{Al}(\text{DGU})$ (product of interaction of 1 mole of
diethylene glycol with 2 moles of toluylene diisocyanate) and an addition
of Al powder. It has been found that the formation of the steric com-
pound in the film is considerably accelerated if the coating is subjected
to the action of water or 3% NaCl solution. Thus, the time of drying in
the painting of ocean steamers can be reduced from 9 to 3 days.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

2-13-1/4

LARIN, M.I.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.

Instrument for determining the angles of repose of pigments.
Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:71-72 '62. (Miu. 15:7)
(Coniometers) (Pigments)

KOVALENKO, V.M.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VORONOVA, M.Ye.;
KORNEYEVA, N.M.; UZBEKOVA, A.Kh.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.K.

New gasoline-, oil-, fat-, and water-resistant paint coatings.
Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:33-35 '63. (MIPA 16:11)

ACC NR: AR6035215

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/008/A060/A060

AUTHOR: Geller, V. M.; Nikiforov, I. N.

TITLE: Wide-band coaxial-helix transformer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektron svyaz', Abs. 8A449

REF SOURCE: Tr. Novosib. elektrotekhn. inst svyazi, vyp. 1, 1965, 142-146

TOPIC TAGS: transformer, wide band transformer, coaxial transformer, strip line, strip conductor

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the possibility of connecting a coaxial line with a shielded helix using a nonsymmetric strip line. When the transverse dimensions of the shielded helix are large and the distance between the screen and helix is small and the delay is extensive, it is possible to equalize the wave resistance of the shielded helix and the coaxial line. It is shown that by matching the dimensions of the strip line and making its wave resistance equal to that of the coaxial line, a wide frequency band can be achieved for the device. The calculations are confirmed by the experiments within the 200—800 Mc range. The original article has 3 figures and a bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

WILSON, C. J.

Aeronautics--Propulsion

Institution: National Research Council, U.S. National Academy of Sciences

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [redacted] ~~1953~~ Incl.

SOV/137-57-6-11125

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 248 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Radchik, A.S., Nikiforov, I.P., Shtayger, Ye.V.

TITLE: Recording Wear, Moment of Friction, and Temperature in the Process of Wearing With the Aid of Wire Resistance Strain Gages (Rejestratsiya iznosa, momenta treniya i temperatury v protsesse iznashivaniya pri pomoshchi provolochnykh datchikov sопrotivleniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Povysheniye iznosostoykosti i sroka sluzhby mashin.
Kiyev-Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, p 182

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for the simultaneous recording of the wear and of the coefficient of friction without stopping the testing machine. The tests were conducted on an upright type machine. The wear was determined with the aid of wire resistance strain gages (WRG) pasted on a small bar which receives the bending force from (WRG) pasted on the specimen (which varies in relation to the wear of the specimen), the coefficient of friction was determined with the aid of WRG pasted on the small bar receiving a force from a drum with a crossbar which is entrained by the forces of friction; the temperature at the contact surface was determined by the thermoelectric method. G.B.

Card 1/1

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-1-439

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, I. V., and Rudnik, A. G.

TITLE: Experience With Erection of Hydroelectric Units at the Kuybyshev Station

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo. 2. M.-L., 1958, pp 12-21

ABSTRACT: Speedy erection of hydro units was attained by performing erection and construction work simultaneously. During the initial work stage, erection of the lower parts of the turbines and wicket-gate mechanisms was carried out simultaneously with the laying of the underwater structures and turbine shaft. During the next work stage, construction of the floors and walls of the machine room was carried out simultaneously with the preassembly of components on the erection bays: the 427-t turbine rotor, 180-t turbine housing, 730-t generator stator. During the next work stage, after the turbine rotor had been lowered into the crater, the building construction work was continued in the turbine room, and the roughened-surface concrete was laid up in the main

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-1-439

Experience With Erection of Hydroelectric Units at the Kuybyshev Station
building. The erection work was carried out by an assembly-line-like method
on 8 turbine units simultaneously.

Ye A.B.

Card 2/2

... I.V.; RUDNIK, A.G.

Installation of hydraulic units. Energ.stroi. no.5:178-187
(MIRA 12:5)
'58.

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya "Spetsgidroenergomontazh" (for Nikiforov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya "Spetsgidroenergomontazh" (for
Rudnik).
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station--Turbogenerators)

NIKIFOROV, I.V., inzh.; RUDNIK, A.G., inzh.; POLUSHKIN, K.P., inzh.,
red.; YEMBAYEV, M.F., red.; ALIMPIYeva, L.V., red.; MODLIN,
G.D., tekhn. red.

[Practictices in the assembly of the hydraulic units of the
Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin)] Iz opyta montazha
gidroagregatov Volzhskoi GES imeni V.I.Lenina. Kuibyshev,
Energostroi, 1959. 82 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin))

NIKIFOROV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rate of drying of milled peat fields on a lowland deposit.
Torf. prom. 37 no. 3:9-11 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Peat—Drying)

VARENTSOV, Vladimir Semenovich, dots.; LAZAREV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, dots.; BRAGIN, N.A., inzh., retsenzent; AKSENOV, Ye.A., dots., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, A.M., dots., retsenzent; NIKIFOROV, V.A., dots., retsenzent; PIMENOV, M.P., dots., retsenzent; SHADURSKIY, P.A., dots., retsenzent; SEMENSKIY, Ye.P., dots., retsenzent; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the production of milled peat]Tekhnologija proizvodstva frezernogo torfa. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 335 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Varentsov, Lazarev). 2. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Aksenov, Vasil'yev, Nikiforov, Pimenov, Shadurskiy).

(Peat)

MIKIFOROV, Valerian Aleksandrovich, et al., kand. tekhn.nauk;
SLEPTSOVA, Ye., red.; VARENIEVA, V., tekhn.red.

[Preparation of peat deposits for peat winning] Podgotovka
torfianykh mestorozhdenii dlia dobychi torfa. Minsk, Gos.
izd-vo BSSR, 1961. 210 p. (MIA 16:12)
(Peat)

GORBUTOVICH, G. D.; NIKIFOROV, V. A.

All-Union conference on the production and application of
fertilizers with a peat base. Torf. prom. 40 no. 3:28-33 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Nikiforov).

(Fertilizers and manures) (Peat industry)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Problems in manufacturing small earthmoving machines in West Germany. Stroitiel'naia dor.mashinostr. 3 no.10:37-39 O '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Germany, West--Earthmoving machinery)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Building and road machinery construction during the past year.
Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.11:4-6 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Building machinery) (Road machinery)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Manufacture of universal excavators and automotive cranes in West Germany. Stroitiel dor.mashinostr. 3 no.12:31-34 D '59.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Germany, West--Cranes,derricks, etc.)
(Germany, West--Excavating machinery)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

New building equipment to be assimilated in 1959 by building and
road machinery plants of the Moscow City Economic Council. Stroi.1
dor.mashinostr. 4 no.5:4-6 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Moscow--Road machinery industry)
(Moscow--Building machinery industry)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Some problems in using isotopes in road and building machinery
construction. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no. 4:34-36 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Building machinery) (Road machinery)

NIKIFOROV, V., inzh.

Advanced system in the manufacture of machinery. HTO 3 no.2:35-39
(MIRA 14:3)
F '61.

1. Chlen soveta Mosgorsovnarkhoza, predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo
pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Machinery industry) (Interchangeable mechanisms)

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

New British road-building machinery. Stroi. i dor. naust. 7
no. 3:37-39 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Great Britain--Road machinery)

NIKIFOROV V A

AID P - 5203

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 2/13

Author : Nikiforov, V. A., Eng.

Title : Welding of pipes made of the Kh5VF steel for cracking processes.

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 7, 6-10, J1 1956

Abstract : The research work at the State Design Institute of Petroleum Industry Machinery (GIPRONEFTEMASH) on welding the Kh5M and Kh5VF steels used in oil refineries is described by the author. Two tables, 6 graphs, 7 photos (microstructures), 1 drawing. Six Russian references (1947-55).

Institution : GIPRONEFTEMASH

Submitted : No date

NIKIFOROV V. A

f-2

125-58-5-3/13

AUTHORS: Cheskis, Kh.I., and Vol'fson, S.I.

TITLE: Intercrystalline Corrosion of Steel "1Kh18N9T"-Welds, as a
Result of Work at High Temperatures (Mezhkristallitnaya
korroziya svarnykh shvov stali 1Kh18N9T v rezul'tate raboty
pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, 1958, Nr 5, pp 18-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with intercrystalline corrosion at joints,
welded by electrodes "ZIO - 3" of the type "EAlB" on steel
"1Kh18N9T" (used for vessels and pipes in the petroleum proces-
sing and other branches of industry). The following conclu-
sions were made. 1) The welds do not develop intercrystalline
corrosion after welding, hardening and heating for 2 hours
at 650°C. 2) Long heating at 500-600° makes both the welds
and the base metal prone to intercrystalline corrosion, and
this tendency increases with an increased duration of heating
from 100 to 5,000 hrs. With heating at 650°, corrosion-
proneness becomes less, and finally disappears as the dura-
tion of heating increases. 3) Welds subjected to stabilizing-
heat after long heating (up to

125-58-5-3/13

Intercrystalline Corrosion of Steel "1Kh18N9T"-Welds, as a Result of Work
at High Temperatures

5,000 hrs) at 550° when the relation $\frac{\text{Ti}}{\text{Nb}} \left[\frac{\text{C} - 0.03}{\text{C}} \right]$ in the steel exceeds 6.2, and $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{C}} > 9:10$. 4) Stabilized-annealing must be always recommended for welds on steel "1Kh18N9T" (for work at high temperatures in mediums which can cause intercrystalline corrosion) irrespective of the treatment of the pipes, i.e. if the pipes were stabilization-annealed or hardened. The following persons participated in the experiments: V.A. Nikiforov, L.S. Livshits, and L.D. Zakharochkin. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

S/135/60/000/001/003/005
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Levin, I. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Nikiforov, V. A.,
Engineer

TITLE: Carburization of the Seam Metal When Welding 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T)
Steel

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 1, pp. 16-19

TEXT: Breakdown of 1Kh18N9T steel welds, due to crystalline corrosion,
was observed in the production of synthetic fatty acids at petroleum processing
plants. The authors studied the possibility of increasing the corrosion resist-
ance of welds by reducing the carbon content in the electrode wire and the
base metal. Experiments were made with 10 - 12 mm thick 1Kh18N9T sheet steel
containing 0.065 - 0.09 % C; using C_{0.025}-OX18H9 (Sv-OKh18N9) (0.025 - 0.06% C) and
3M606 (EI606) (0.035 - 0.07% C) welding wires. JHTY-3 (ENTU-3) electrode coating
was used in manual welding and AH-26 (AN-26) flux in automatic welding. The
corrosion resistance of weld joints was determined for built-up metal on copper
and for welds with different combinations of the base metal and the welding wire.
Corrosion tests were made with 60x15x8 mm specimens and 40x10x4mm three-layer

S/135/60/000/001/003/005
A006/A001

Carburization of the Seam Metal When Welding 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) Steel

surfaced specimens which were held for 48 hours in a boiling solution containing 160 g CuSO₄·5H₂O, 100 ml H₂SO₄ and copper chips. Proneness to crystalline corrosion was estimated by the presence of corrosion cracks when bending the specimens through 90°. Six tables are given showing: the chemical composition of the steel, the welding wire, the built-up and the seam metal, comparison of the C content in the seam metal determined by calculations and chemical analysis; the C content in the built-up metal and the seam, depending on the welding method; the chemical composition of the ENTU-3 coating, and results of determining the proneness to corrosion of the weld joints. It was established that in manual and automatic electric arc welding of 1Kh18N9T steel with Sv-OKh18N9 or EI606 wires, carburization of the seams takes place, independent of the carbon content in the wire, causing their reduced resistance to crystalline corrosion. The marble, included in the electrode coating, is the main cause of carburization in manual welding; in automatic welding it is the flux. The existing compositions of coatings and fluxes used for welding stainless steels are hardly able to ensure the production of seams with a low C content. There are 6 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: GIPRONEFTEMASH

✓

S/135/61/000/001/004/018
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Levin, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Nikiforov, V.A.,
Engineer

TITLE: The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of
1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) Steel

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, No. 1, pp. 14 - 18

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of carburizing weld joints on their proneness to intercrystalline corrosion and determined the limit content of carbon in the wire metal, built-up metal and weld joints, assuring a sufficient resistance of 1Kh18N9T steel to intercrystalline corrosion. The investigation was made on 6, 10 and 12 mm thick 1Kh18N9T sheet steel; 3 - 4 mm diameter wire of (B-0)X18H9T grade was used (Table 1). The specimens were manually butt-welded, connected by argon-arc welding with one-side seams, and automatically welded by two-sided seams without final shaping. Some specimens were welded by cross seams and some were built-up by applying the electrode metal onto a copper plate. Corrosion tests were made with 70 mm long wire specimens, weld joints and built-up metal subjected to heating in molten salts and

S/135/61/000/001/004/018
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X1849^T
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

boiling in a solution containing 160 g CuSO₄ · 5H₂O and 110 g H₂SO₄ per 1 liter of water in the presence of copper chips. Proneness to intercrystalline corrosion was tested by static bending of the specimens through 90°. The results of the tests were used to plot C-shaped curves showing the dependence of minimum holding time in zones of critical temperature causing intercrystalline corrosion of the specimens investigated. The results obtained are given in Table 2. (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 7). The tests show that carburization of the weld joint when welding 1Kh18N 9T steel with Sv-OKh18N9 and EI 606 wire, causes a considerable increase in the proneness of the seam metal to crystalline corrosion in the condition after welding, particularly in the case of cross seams. In argon arc welding of steel with a lower carbon content, with a low carbon wire, a carbon content of not over 0.05% in the seam can be assured. These seams are sufficiently resistant to intercrystalline corrosion in operation at temperatures below the critical range even if stabilizing elements in the wire are absent. The corrosion strength of joints produced with EI649 wire is higher than that of welds made with EI606 and Sv-OKh18N9 wire. Stabilizing annealing improves corrosion resistance of weld joints. It has a relatively marked effect in the case of seams produced by automatic welding due

✓

S/135/61/000/001/004/018
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 17-18-9⁷
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

to the high titanium content of these welds. In cast structures the proneness to corrosion is higher than in hardened rolled metal.

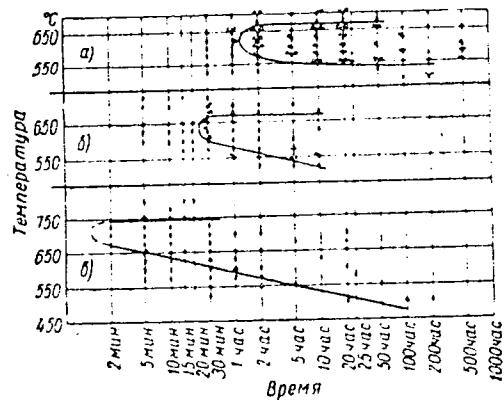


Figure 1:

The effect of temperature and time on the formation of proneness to intercrystalline corrosion: a) of hardened Sv-OKh18N9 wire (0.02% - 0.03% C); b) of argon-arc built-up metal (0.04% C); c) of metal built-up with ENTU-3 electrodes (0.08% C)

X - not sensitive to crystalline corrosion
 • - strongly sensitive
 : - slightly sensitive
 o - very slightly sensitive

Card 3/11

.. S/135/61/000/001/004/018
AC06/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X 18-9⁻
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

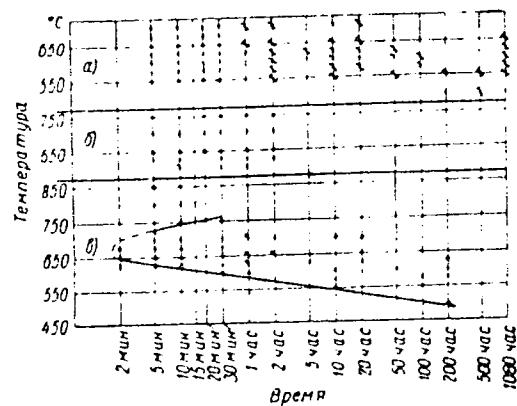


Figure 2:

The effect of temperature and time of holding on the appearance of proneness to intercrystalline corrosion: a) of hardened EI606 wire (0.04 - 0.070% C); b) of argon-arc built-up metal (0.04% C); c) of metal built-up with GL-2 electrode (0.09% C).

Card 4/11

S/135/61/000/001/004/018
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X18·9 -
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

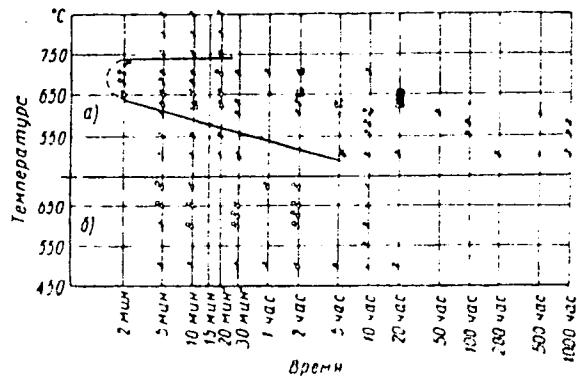


Figure 3:

The effect of temperature and time of holding on the appearance of proneness to intercrystalline corrosion:
a) of initial welds;
b) of stabilized welds (0.07 - 0.095% C) made with GL-2 electrodes.

S/135/61/000/001/004/C18
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X18-9^T
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

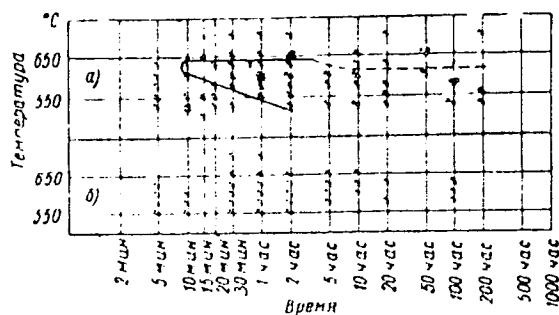


Figure 4:

The effect of temperature and time of holding on the appearance of proneness to intercrystalline corrosion: a) of initial, b) of stabilized automatically

S/135/61/000/001/004/0:8
A006/A001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X18-9 -
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

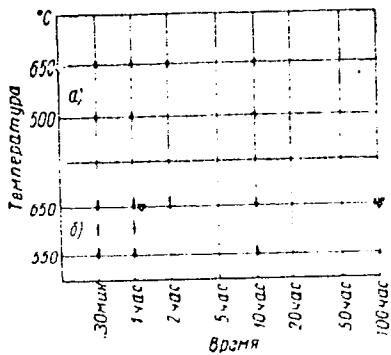


Figure 7:

The effect of temperature and time of holding on the appearance of proneness to intercrystalline corrosion: a) of metal built-up with GL-3 electrodes (0.09% C); b) of joints welded automatically with ETO⁴⁰ wire (0.07% C)

Card 7/4

S/135/51/000/001/004/018
AC06/A301

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1x18-9
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

Table 1: Approximate composition of steel and welding wires investigated

| Investigat- ed items Объект исследования | Marka Grade | Углерод Carbon | Content in % Содержание в % | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Manganese Марганец | Silicon Кремний | Phosphorus Фосфор | Sulfur Сера | Chromium Хром | Nickel Никель | Titanium Титан |
| Листовая сталь sheet steel | 1Kh18N9T | 0,065-0,09 | 1,22-0,72 | 0,40-0,67 | 0,020-0,025 | 0,010-0,015 | 17,52-17,70 | 9,3-10,30 | 0,45-0,54 |
| Прополока wire | Сп-0Х18Н9 EN-08Cr18Ni9 | 0,025-0,06 | 1,40-1,75 | 0,50-0,78 | 0,020-0,025 | 0,012-0,019 | 19,12-18,3 | 8,45-9,0 | - |
| Прополока wire | ЭИ649 EN-1.4408 | 0,04-0,07 | 0,45-0,40 | 1,53-1,4 | 0,045-0,01 | 0,009-0,015 | 19,15-18,71 | 9,3-8,9 | - |
| Прополока wire | ЭИ649 EN-1.4408 | 0,058 | 0,87 | 1,58 | 0,005 | 0,011 | 21,42 | 9,58 | 0,67 (Nb) 1,82 |

Card 8/11

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion in Mild Steel / 17/05/001/004/118
 Metal of 1 x 18 - 9 T (MnCrNiT) Spec. Card 2/11 Table 2

S/135/61/000/001/004/015
AC06/AC01

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X18+9T
(18Ni9T) Steel

Table 2: Strength of 1X18+9T steel welds against intercrystalline corrosion

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| a) Building-up | ✓ = NS |
| b) Butt welds | ✓ = S |
| c) Building-up | ✓ = SL |
| d) Building-up | ✓ = VSL |
| e) Butt-welds | ✓ = A |
| f) After welding | ✓ = BF |
| g) Plate thickness in mm | |
| h) Butt welds | |
| i) Cross welds | |
- Remark: NS - not sensitive to crystalline corrosion; S - very sensitive; SL - slightly sensitive; VSL - very slightly sensitive; SLS - slightly sensitive along the seam and very sensitive near the fusion border; BF - brittle fracture; A - the threads were stretched from the seam root side in manual butt welds and along the threads were stretched from the first seam in automatic butt welds; B - the threads were stretched from the side of the seam top in manual butt welds and along the second seam in automatic butt welds.

9/135/51/000/001/004/018
A006/1.001

The Effect of Carbon on Intercrystalline Corrosion of Weld Metal of 1X18-9T
(1Kh18N9T) Steel

Table 3:

Filler materials for welding 1X18-9T Welding steel equipment

| Method | Wire Способ сварки | Grade Марка | % C (не более) (not over) | Electrode Покрытие электродов, флюс газ | Stabilizing Стабилизиру- ющий отжиг |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Manual | Св-0Х18Н9 | ГОСТ 2246-54 | 0,04 | flux gas ЭИТУ-3 | nealing 870°, 3 часа hours |
| Ручная | ЭИ606 | ЧМТУ 3378-53 | 0,04 | Аргон Г.Л-2 | 900°, 3 часа hours |
| | ЭИ1606 | | 0,04 | Аргон 1-го состава | — |
| Automatic | ЭИ606 | ЧМТУ 3378-53 | | AH-26 | 900°, 3 часа hours |
| Автоматическая | Св-0Х18Н9 | ГОСТ 2246-54 | | AH-26 | 870°, 3 часа hours |

There are 3 tables, 8 figures and 2
Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

L 17930-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/ENA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-L/Pad IJP(c)/
AFMDC/ASD(m)-3/ASD(f)-2/AFETR/AFTC(p) MJW/JD/HM/HW
ACCESSION N^o: AR4043232 S/0137/64/000/009/E009/E010

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9E57

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, V. A.; Korolev, N. M.; Korneyev, B. F.;
Ryakhovskaya, A. P.

TITLE: Mechanical properties and weldability of economically
alloyed nickel stainless steel type OKh21N5T (EP-53)

CITED SOURCE: St. Konstrukts. materialy dlya neft. prom-sti. Vy^{*p.}
2. M., Nedra, 1964, 57-67

TOPIC TAGS: nickel steel, stainless steel, nickel stainless steel,
weldability, mechanical property, corrosion resistance, welding/
steel OKh21N5T (EP-53), steel Kh8N10T

TRANSLATION: TsNIIChERMET has proposed economically alloyed nickel
steel type OKh21N5T (EP-53) as a substitute for Kh8N10T steel.
Giproheftemash has investigated the properties of this steel and its
weldability, as well as joints of this steel with low carbon steels
of the steel 3 type. The following conclusions were drawn. OKh21N5T

Card 1/2

L 17930-65

ACCESSION NR: ARI404-232

(EP-53) steel should be used for fabrication of equipment designed to operate at temperatures up to 300°. OKh21N5T steels are stable against intercrystalline corrosion in their delivered condition, after reheating at 350-900°, and also after the thermal cycle of welding. This steel has satisfactory weldability but shows a tendency toward growth in grain size in the zone around the joint. Manual arc welding of Okh21N5T steel can be done with austenitic-ferrite electrodes (types GL-2, Tst-15); automatic welding can be done with types Sv-04Kh19N9, Sv-06Kh19N9T, and Sv-07Kh25N13 with an AN-26 flux. Welding of Okh21N5T with carbon steels should be done with electrodes of Type EA2 (brand ZIO-8).

S 3 CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

c 2/2

NIKIFOROV, V.

Improvement of the oil pump filter in the compressor. Khok.
tekh. 31 no.3:70 №-5 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Compressors) (Filters and filtration)

NIKIFOROV, V.

"Thirty years of Armavir Zooveterinary Technicum [Technical School]"
Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1961.

NIKIFOROV, V.

Radio relay stations. Grazhd.av. 17 no.7:13 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
1. Nachal'nik sluzhby svyazi Privolzhskogo territorial'nogo
upravleniya Grashdanskogo vozduzhnogo flota, g. Kuybyshev.
(Radio in aeronautics)

NIKIFOROV, V.

Demonstrating catalytic oxidation of ammonia. Biol i khim
5 no. 2:54-55 '63.

MITKOV, Iv.; NIKIFOROV, V.

Making a preparation for the object lesson on sodium. Biol
i khim 6 no. 3:57 '63.

NIKIFOROV, V.; MITKOV, Iv.

Methodic pointers for teaching on fuels in grade 10.
Biol i khim 7 no. 1: 42-48 '64.

86-58-4-15/27

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, V. A., Engr-Col, and Netesov, V. A., Engr-Lt Col

TITLE: The Altitude of a Cloud Base and the Range of Visibility (Vysota nizhneye granitsy oblakov i dal'nost' vidimosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 4, pp 50-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this article discuss the problem of how to determine most reliably the altitude of a cloud base and the range of visibility. Having discussed the advantages and disadvantages of various methods, the authors arrive at the conclusion that for the safety of flights under adverse weather conditions the altitude of a cloud base should be measured over the section between the outer and boundary marker beacons, and the range of visibility should be determined in the direction of the runway. The most reliable data on the altitude of a cloud base and the range of visibility can be obtained from a weather reconnaissance aircraft. For synoptic analysis and for weather forecasting the visibility data obtained with the aid of the RP-2 (recorder of air transparency) or by the visibility of well selected check points and lights should be used.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1 1. Visibility - Measurement 2. Clouds - Altitude determination

SOV/86-59-1-25/39

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, V.A., Engr Lt Col

TITLE: Ceilometer (Svetolokator)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozduzhnogo flota, 1959, Nr 1, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a ground-based ceilometer for measuring the altitude of a cloud base. It can be used under field conditions in any season of the year, day and night, if there is no rain, fog, or intense haze. It measures altitudes of from 50 to 2000 m. The margin of error is \pm 10 percent of the actual altitude. A generator transmits powerful short pulses of light vertically upwards. These in turn are reflected off the cloud base and are received by the receiver. The altitude of clouds is determined by the time it takes the light pulses to travel to the cloud base and back. The ceilometer is composed of three units, a transmitter, receiver, and control panel. The transmitter and receiver are set up in an open place at a distance of 6-10 m. from each other, and

Card 1/2

30V/86-59-1-25/39

Ceilometer (Cont.)

the control panel is placed in a room of a ~~nearby~~ meteorological subunit. The device is fed by 127 and 220 volt AC current. There is one photo.

Card 2/2

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Introducing automatic control in the production of wooden parts
used in prefabricated construction of apartment houses and public
buildings. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 7:22-23 J1 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

(Buildings, Prefabricated)
(Automatic control)

NIKIFOROV V. A.

10T10

USSR/Geophysical Prospecting
Gold

Apr 1945

"Geophysical Methods as a Means for the Study of
and Search for Gold Fields," V. A. Nikiforov,
8 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Geograf i Geofiz" Vol IX, No 4

Investigation of the magnetic and natural-electric
field obtained for one of the Transbaikal gold
fields, as examples of data which can be utilized
for more profound geological study of prospective
fields.

10T10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8

GEL'PERIN, N.I.; NIKIFOROV, V.A.

Absorption of CO₂ and H₂S from compressed gases by cooled methyl
alcohol in a packed column. Gaz.prom. 6 no.4:39-45 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Gases—Purification)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8"

NIKIFOROV, V.A., inzh.

Automation of thermal moist-curing of products in a steam
chamber. Stroi. mat. 9 no.8:21-22 Ag'63. (MIRA 17:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8

Ways of Life

1. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the M. & T. R. I. R. A. 1818.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8"

SOV/115-585-20/36

AUTHOR: Nikiforov, V.L.

TITLE: Checking Thermoelements and Pyrometric Equipment (O
poverkakh termopar i pirometricheskikh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses a number of papers published on
the checking of thermoelements and pyrometric equip-
ment. The first paper to be discussed is K.V.
Likhachev's "The Semi-Automatic Checking of Thermo-
elements", which states: "Normally, for checking
thermoelements made from base metals, a platinum/
platinum-rhodium thermoelement and a potentiometer
of the type PP are used." Such a "normal" method is
not permissible. There is also considerable doubt
over the feasibility of using a control thermoelement
instead of a standard thermoelement. Regarding the
device for semi-automatic thermoelement checking
described by V.T. Leynik in "Izmeritel'naya tekhnika"
(IT) 1957, Nr 5, the author says that it has positive

Card 1/2

SOV/115-285-20/86

Checking Thermoelements and Pyrometric Equipment

qualities, but installing the equipment is made more difficult, if a control thermoelement is used instead of a standard thermoelement. The author believes that the device dealt with by A. I. Braker (IT 1957, Nr 5) has some advantages, but it does not ensure checking of the ratiometers or the automatic bridges over all the working scales and measuring ranges. It is, therefore, necessary when designing such devices for the GKL or other equipment with various pyrometric devices, to establish a special reserve of 0.5-1% resistances with not more than 5 decades, and a minimum resistance variation of 1 ohm.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8

WILFRED H. A. F.

Higher Education

1960-1970

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8"

NIKIFOROV, V. F.

"River Ports", Rechizdat, Moscow, 1948, 448 pp. Authorized by Ministry of Higher Education USSR as a textbook for the use of faculties of higher technical river-transport schools.

NIKIFOROV, Vasiliy Fedorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPELLO, I.A., red.;
SHTENTSEL', V.K., retsenzent; ARKHIPOV, Ye.Ye., retsenzent;
MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red. izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Waterways and harbors] Vodnye puti i porty. Pt.3.[River ports]
Rechnye porty. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." 1958.
370 p.

(Harbors)

(MIRA 11:12)

NIKIFOROV, V., inzh.

Waterway research in the Pelegovo region meander. Rech. transp.
21 no.5:36-38 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kineshemskiy tekhnicheskiy uchastok puti.
(Unzha River--Regulation)
(Hydraulic engineering--Research)

AUTHORS:

Markelov, V. I., Lushchikin, A. ... , Nikiforov, V. I., 29-2-1 33

TITLE:

A Pocket β -, γ - Radiometer (Karmanny β -, γ -radiometer).

PUBLISHER:

Atomnaya Amerika, 1958, 4 - br 2, p. 217-218 343.

TEXT:

With the pocket radiometer constructed by V. I. Lushchikin of the Institute of Science it is possible to measure β -counts from β -radiation up to 10, 0 to 100 and 0 to 1000 μ C/sec, with γ -radiation up to 10, 0 to 100 and 0 to 1000 particles/cm².sec (μ e.v., t. = 1 V). For γ -counting a window is to be opened while the device is shielded against β -radiation. The accuracy of indication in all ranges is guaranteed to $\pm 1\%$. The amplifier is built on the basis of a triode-triacetate-triodes. The feed element guarantees an uninterrupted operation of 200 h. The device can also be used in dusty media with a mean free path of 1 figure.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Radiometers-Design

Card 1/1

Nikiforov, I.

AUTHORS: Neirin-Markus, I. S., Larkov, V. V., Nikiforov, I. I., Jspenskiy, L. ...
TITLE: A Universal Scintillation Dosimeter (Universalnyj scintillatorskij dosimetr).
PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, № 2, pp. 21-24, 12 refs.
ABSTRACT: In the Medical Academy of Science a portable device was developed by which all practical problems of dosimetry can be solved. The universal usability is obtained by the replacement of scintillation heads. The γ -scintillation head permits the measurement doses of from 0,25 to 50 mC/sec. The β -counter also also serves for the control of β -contaminated surfaces. It is possible to measure β -currents of from $2,5 \cdot 10^3$ to $2,5 \cdot 10^5$ β -particles/min. A special scintillation head has been provided for, which permits to measure $5 \cdot 10^2$ to $3 \cdot 10^3$ α -particles/min. Smaller numbers of particles can be determined with the telephone. The head is insensitive toward γ - and β -radiation. For the measurement of thermal neutrons a thin plastic screen which contains the phosphor ZnS-Ag, B is used. Neutron current of from $1,5$ to $1,5 \cdot 10^4$ neutrons/cm²,sec can be measured by it. The counter is insensitive to γ -radiation and only slightly sensitive to rapid neutrons. An electric circuit diagram for

Card 1/2

A Universal scintillation dosimeter.

the device, which weighs 5 kg, is also given. The report is reproduced below.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Panel 2/2

1. Scintillation counters-Dosimetry

SOV/120-59-4-16/50

AUTHORS: Belov, I. P., Kalugin, K. S., Keirim-Markus, I. B., Nikiforov,
V. I., Poroshina, M. S.

TITLE: The ILK-3 Individual Luminescence Dosimeter

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 4, pp 74-80
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The apparatus is an improved form of one described in 1955
(Ref 1 - Session of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the Peaceful
Uses of Atomic Energy - available in English). The main
new features are that an improved phosphor is used, and that
a very much better recording circuit has been developed. The
phosphor is not described in detail, but is a $\text{CaSO}_4\text{-Mn}$ one.

It is not sensitive to daylight, and so the badges can be
handled under normal lighting. Fig 5 shows how the readings
decay with time after a single dose at various temperatures
(given on the curves, top half of the figure; the abscissa
is in days). The second half of this figure shows the effects
of changing the temperature. Fig 6 shows the dose response
curves (I is for X-rays; II is for ^{60}Co γ -rays; the abscissa
scales are in kr). The two parts of Fig 7 show the hardness
response; curve O is for unfiltered radiation, while curves
 $\text{I}, \text{II}, \text{III}$ indicate the thicknesses of the Cd filters (in mm);

SOV/120-59-4-16/50

The ILK-3 Individual Luminescence Dosimeter

the meanings of the rest of the caption are clear. (The abscissa is in MeV). Fig 4 shows the electrical circuit. The apparatus discharges the phosphor by means of a flash of infrared light; the resulting light flash is recorded by the photomultiplier and is integrated by the circuits to give the dose received. Fig 2 shows the shutter system used to insert the badges into the photometer head; Fig 3 shows that head. The paper contains 7 figures and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958.

Card 2/2

L-47383-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10/Pt-7 IJP(c)

S/0185/65/010/003/0260/0262

ACCESSION NR: AP5007685

AUTHOR: Hrishayev, I.O. (Grishayev, I.A.); Lytvymenko, A.S. (Litvinenko, A.S.);
Nykyforov, V.I. (Nikiforov, V.I.); Fysun, A.M. (Fisun, A.N.)

TITLE: Production of accelerated positron beams on a linear electron accelerator

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyj fizichnyj zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 260-262

TOPIC TAGS: linear electron accelerator, positron beam, accelerated positron,
tantalum converter

ABSTRACT: The production of an intense positron beam is of great importance since it enables one to solve a number of important physical problems, such as the production of monoenergetic photons through annihilation of positrons, study of the surface structure of nuclei and nucleons and the effects of the second Born approximation by comparing the scattering of positrons and electrons, etc. This article describes the preliminary experiments on the production of accelerated positron beams on a linear electron accelerator. The general circuit of the experimental set-up is shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. An accelerated electron beam is directed at a tantalum converter. The electron-positron pairs which are produced are captured by the subsequent accelerator

L 47383-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007685

ssections. The conversion factor of electrons into positrons is $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ positrons/electron at the peak, which produces $1.03 \cdot 10^6$ positrons per pulse over a $\pm 10\%$ energy range.
Crig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [08]

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tehnichnyy Instytut AN URSR, Khar'kov (Institute of Physics and Technology, AN URSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jun84

ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 005 ATT PRESS: 3251

AUTHOR: Nikitinov, V.I., engineer

31-8-8-27/39

TITLE: A Case of Severe Electric Shock (Vsebyu voprosy po elektricheskim
takomu)

6

PUBLISHER: Energetik, Leningrad, Russia

A

ABSTRACT: The author describes a case of electrocution due to negligence
on the part of workmen and their foreman in straightening up
an overhead line pole on which there was a bare cable. There
is one figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Electricity - Hazards

11(4) PART I: BOOK EXPLOSIONS 807/2075

Akademija na SSSR. Naukobiblioteka filiala, 17a

Khimiya svergazifitsii sovremennoi petrokhimicheskoy naftogazovoi i naftoproductov (Materialy III nauchnoi sessii) [Chemistry of Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products] (Papers of the Third Scientific Session) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1959. 576 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata 612 inserted.

Editorial Board: B.D. Obolentsev (Chair., Ed.) Doctor of Chemical Sciences; T.B. Chertkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.P. Bokshayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and V.P. Bokshayev, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: L.I. Brusov. Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polikova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and technicians specializing in the chemistry of petroleum.

CONTENTS: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Third Oriental Session on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur- and Nitrogen Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The scientific session was held in Ufa, June 3-5, 1957. The book consists of six sections: 1) Synthesis, characterization, and analysis of organic sulfur compounds; 2) Separation and composition of organic sulfur compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products; 3) Transformation of organic sulfur compounds by thermal catalysis; 4) Corrosive properties of and formation in sulfur-containing petroleum and petroleum products; 5) Uses of organic sulfur compounds and hydrogen sulfide; 6) Physicochemical properties of organic sulfur compounds. 36 personnel listed as contributors. There are 315 references, of which 179 are Soviet, 112 English, 5 French, 12 German, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

From the Editorial Staff

Introduction

Card 2A9

Chemistry of Sulfur Organic Compounds (Cont.)

- Babashov, I.A., B.V. Losikov, Ye. P. Sobolev, M.G. Zaydin. Effect of Organic Sulfur Compounds on the Low-Temperature Properties and Oxidizability of Kerosene-Gas Oil Fractions 304
 Shishov, V.I., I.K. Yefanova. Industrial Extraction and Uses of Organic Sulfur Compounds Contained in the Diesel Distillate of Industrial Petroleum 311
 Averbukh, A.G. Manufacture of Sulfuric Acid from Hydrogen Sulfide Recovered From Fuel Gases 316

807/2075

Card 9/10

NIKIFOROV, V.I.

Combined process on one installation. Neftianik no. 3:13-14
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Ishimbayskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego
zavoda.
(Ishimbay--Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)
(Gasoline) (Mazut)

ROS', N.A., gornyy inzh.; NIKIFOROV, V.I., gornyy tekhnik

Hole blasting with loading at the Amvrosiyevka open-pit mines.
(MIRA 13:9)
Gor.zhur. no.9:73 S '60.

1. Ambrosiyevskiy tsementnyy kombinat, Stalinskaya oblast'.
(Amvrosiyevka--Mining engineering)

KONONOVA, M.N.; BEL'CHIKOVA, N.P.; NIKIFOROV, V.K.

Using the chromatographic method for studying the nature of humic substances in soil [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no. 3:87-88 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Chromatographic analysis) (Humus)

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

The wave theory of the action of radiation on periodic reactions. V. K. Nikiforov. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.), 13N 41(1958).—A discussion and review of energy factors in Leesegm-ring formation. Mathematical expression for periodic processes. P. F. Mikhalev. *Ibid.* 13S 7(1958).—Several formulas are discussed and applied to data of other authors on the $\text{AgNO}_3\text{-K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ reaction and on the motion of colloidal Au, iron, PbS, MnS, As₂S₃, mastic and gum particles in various mono- and polyhydric alcohols. Periodic reactions. E. M. Shemyakin. *Ibid.* 13S 7(1958), cf. L. A. M. (205).—The best condition for the periodic reaction is discussed. V. H. Rathmann

ADM 314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The photochemical polymerization of divinyl
Nikolaev and P. M. Runtza. *Acta Physicochim. U. R.*
S. S. S. J., 11:18-9(1936) (in English). *J. Phys. Chem.*
(U. S. S. R.) 7, No. 2 (1933) (in Russian). Chemically
pure divinyl in the gas state was not polymerized by the
action of light from a quartz mercury-vapor lamp. Tech.
ical action of light from a quartz mercury-vapor lamp. Tech.
ical divinyl (70% divinyl, remainder diethyl pseudodivinyl)
butadiene after 10 hrs. gave a white solid (in di-
ether and benzene). The results are interpreted on the
basis of a chain reaction with a lower pressure limit.
F. H. Rathmann

ASA SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CR
PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX
The theory of the plastic flow of mineral suspensions.
V. K. Nikiforov. *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 93-4
(1935). — The viscosity, η , of clay suspensions changes
with time, t , according to $\eta = \eta_0 + at$ up to a 45% mineral
content. The limiting displacement stress is given by
the equation $(P/S) - \sigma = (\eta_0 + at)(dy/dr)$ where P/S
is the displacement stress, and dy/dr is a velocity gradient
y. H. Rathmann

CA

2

The law of refraction in periodic precipitation. V. K. Nikiforov and A. P. Rumtsa. *Zhurnal J. (U. S. S. R.)* 2, 229-331 (1936). The ratio of $\sin \alpha_1$ to $\sin \alpha_2$ (α_1 = angle of incidence, α_2 = angle of refraction) is inversely proportional to the rate of formation of the ring. Data are given for the indices of refraction of agar agar and starch solns. with rings of PbI₂. I. H. Rathmann

ASG-SLA - DETACHMENT LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CH
21

The causes of the deviations in the fundamental law of the wave theory [of periodic reactions]. V. K. Nikiforov and A. P. Runtoo. *Coldcat J. (U. S. S. R.)* 2, 401-3 (1960). cf. *C. A.* 50, 2110^a. Exptl. data on the reaction $Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2KI \rightarrow PbI_2 + 2KNO_3$ over the range 0° to 40° show that the variation of Δr (2.02 to 23.34 × 10⁻³) from the theoretical value 11.98 × 10⁻³ varies with the temp., Δr increasing up to a temp. corresponding to kN/M (where k = Planck's const., N = Avogadro's no. and M = mol. wt. of KI), and then being const., $\Delta r = \Delta r_{00} e^{\beta T}$ where Δr_0 refers to 0° and β is a const. — E. H. R.

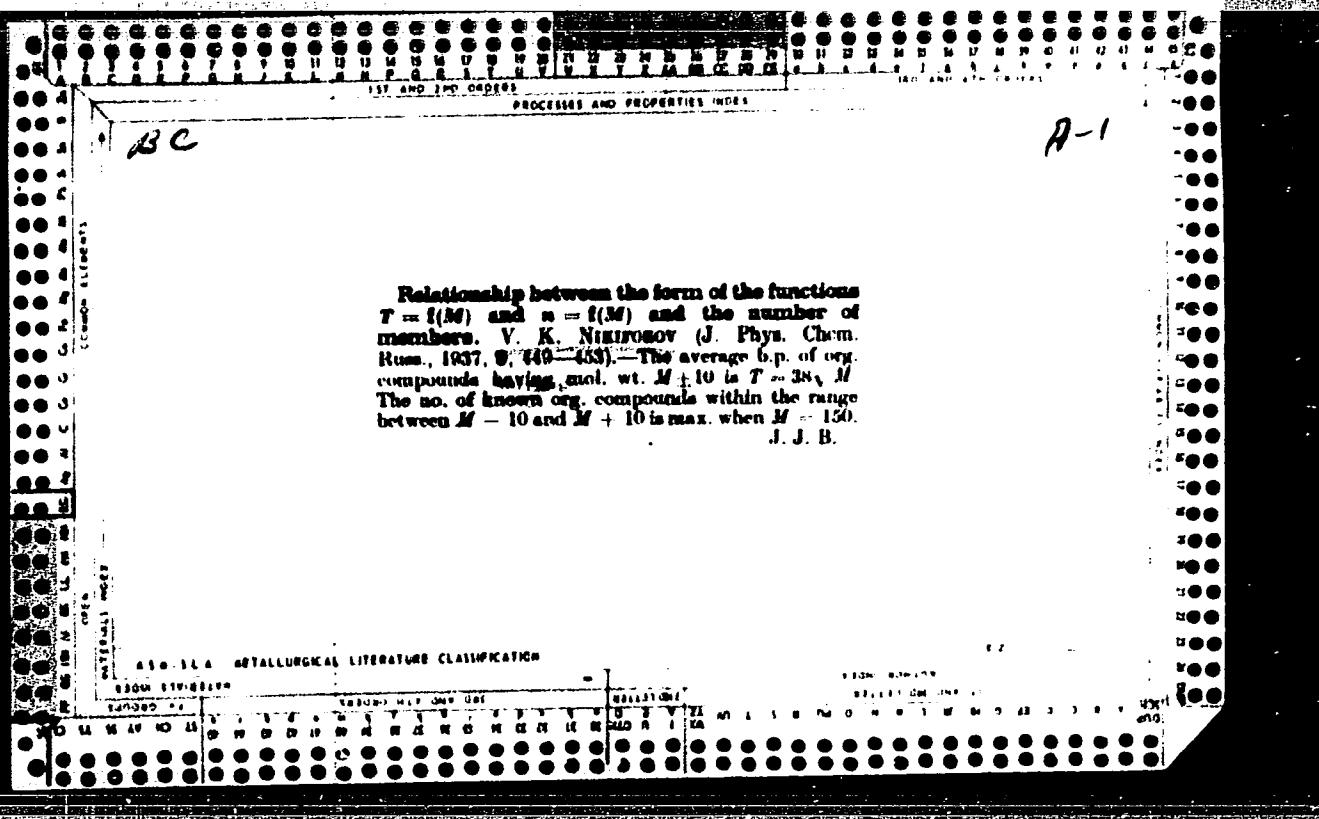
Effect of temperature on periodic reactions V. K. Neklyudov and A. P. Runts. *Colloid J.* 1, S. S. R. J. No. 1, 45-50 (1937). The relation between periodicity const. and temp. for the reactions: $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4$ and $3\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4$ in gelatin is given by the expression $\lambda_0 = k_0 e^{k_1 T}$. The introduction of Ca^{++} and K^+ decreases and increases the value of λ_0 , resp. Citric, AcOH, succinic and lactic acids increase the value of λ_0 . S. I. Matsecky

Banded precipitates and capillarity. V. K. Nikiforov
and A. P. Rastsv. *Colloid J.* U.S.S.R. 13, 889 (1937);
cf. *J.C. A.* 22, 2211. Two glass plates, one horizontal
and the other resting upon it with a 5° inclina-
tion at the edge of contact, are used to study Lie-
segang rings formed in water medium under different
capillary conditions. The angular area between the
plates is filled with 0.1 N soln. of the internal electrolyte,
after which, on the edge of the bottom plate parallel to
the "wedge" boundaries is placed a paste of electrolyte
precipitant and water, serving as the external elec-
trolyte. Diffusion of the external electrolyte into the
soln. between the plates and subsequent reaction results in
the formation of banded ppts. The method is suitable
for obtaining Liesegang rings in any reaction where a ppt
is formed.

CA

2

Oscillation of melting points in homologous series.
V. K. Nikiforov and I. P. Korolkov. *J. Russ. Chem.*
(U. S. S. R.) 7, 2139-42 (1937).—Empirical formulas are
given for calcg. the b. p. of homologous series of org.
compds. for hydrocarbon series the formula is $T = -119 + 180 \log(M - 40 - \gamma)$, where T is the b. p. in
degrees abs., M is mol. wt. and γ is 0 or 1 for compds.
contg. even or odd no. C atoms in the compds., resp. For
normal monosaccharides the formula is $T = 143.4 \log(M - 40 -$
 $\gamma)$, where γ is 0 or 20 for even or odd no. of C atoms, resp.
For ketones and normal alcs., $T = -137 + 200 \log(M$
- 40).



Most probable boiling point of chemical compounds
V. K. Nikiforov and M. M. Sokolov. J. Phys. Chem.
(U.S.S.R.) 9, 484 (1937). The probability for an
org. compd. of the mol. wt. M to have a b.p. T is dis-
cussed. $T \propto M$. B.C.A.

Calculation of calorific values of liquid fuels. M. N. Durnovskii and V. K. Nekrasov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 138-145).—The heat of combustion of naphthalene and aromatic hydrocarbons and their mixtures is given by $\Delta H = 1000^{\circ}/(\delta - \beta)M$, where δ is the mean b.p. of the mixture, M its average mol. wt., and α and β are const. R. T.

R. T.

R-I-3

卷之三

3

卷之三

ABD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

כט-בבון, תבב

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001136920010-8"